The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,031.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	"	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28 0
including postage	"	36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
including postage	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Page—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	"	2 8
Third Ditto	"	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KAIE.—May 27th, at Girgaum, Back Bay, the wife of Mr. C. Kaie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARROW—WELLS—May 27th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mr. William Justin Parrow, to Miss Louisa Wells.—No cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 810 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

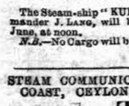
Up.		June.	Down.		June July
Leave Bombay	"	14 & 15	Leave Bussorah	"	20 11
" Kurrachee	"	5 9	" Fao	"	30 11
" Guadur	"	6 20	" Bushire	"	23 7
" Muscat	"	9 23	" Lingah	"	25 9
" B. Abbas	"	11 25	" B. Abbas	"	27 11
" Lingah	"	12 26	" Muscat	"	29 13
" Bushire	"	15 29		July	
" Fao	"	16 30	" Guadur	"	1 15
	July.		" Kurrachee	"	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	"	17 1	Arrive Bombay	"	7 21

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		15	Leave Calcutta		15
" Carwar		16	" Bimlipatam		18
" Cochin		19	" Vizagapatam		19
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada		19
" Colombo		20	" Madras		23
" Galle		21	" Pondicherry		
" Negapatam		24	" Negapatam		24
" Pondicherry		25	" Galle		
" Madras		27	" Colombo		27
" Coconada		29	" Tuticorin		28
" Vizagapatam		30	" Cochin		29
" Bimlipatam		30	" Carwar		1
Arrive Calcutta		3	Arrive Bombay		4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 850 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bergore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Nesbitt Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every MONDAY at 4 P.M.:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	
MALWAN.	

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Oolwe.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8

The Dharrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

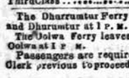
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEED.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).



MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McJABE,
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE. 23 Apollo Street.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Woman, deceased.

ALL persons having any Claims, by way of mortgage or otherwise, against the said deceased, SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, are required to make the same known, within a fortnight after this date, at the Office of the undersigned, Solicitors for DHONDOO NARRAYEN and WITTUL NARRAYEN, as such representatives as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for Dhondoo Narrayen and Wittul Narrayen.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN,
Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a first-rate circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design. The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds at the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. Baxter begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls Canning and Elgin, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	"	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	"	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	"	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	"	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	"	3
Guyots West End	"	2
The Royal Courier Bag	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	"	2 "
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	"	14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	"	2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair		1 8
COLLARS Regent	"		5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"		5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"		5 0
COTTON Socks White	"		5 0
COTTON Socks Colored	"		10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each			4 0
TRAVELLING Suits			20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts			6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.			8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's			25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS			10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS			16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"			2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2½ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 20TH CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
N. ARDASEER,
} Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, } Plaintiffs.

Versus.

SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee. } Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet, and HONOURABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire; AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangheer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, deceased; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee; and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 402 and 403, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Pestonjee Khambatta, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Manjee Sadgar Bania, and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and are now in the occupation of Soonabaee, Widow of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Meadow Street; at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the defendants RUTTONBAI, Widow, and HEERABAI, Widow, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street; at the Office of Mr. HURRELL, Attorney for the defendants DINBAEE and DOSSIBAEE, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. THACKER, Attorney for the defendant SOONABAEE, Rampart Row.—Dated this 17th of April 1868.

C. E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

Cheap edition. Price Two Rupees, free by post Rs. 2-4

LEAVES FROM OUR JOURNAL OF LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS, from 1848 to 1861. Tours and Yachting Excursions, by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with Six *Illustrations*.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HISTORY of the Sect of the MAHARAJAS or VALLABHACHARYAS, including a full Report of the Maharaj Libel Case.—Rs. 6.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just published.

ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL, by W. W. Hunter, Bengal Civil Service. Volume I.—Rs. 13-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BAILLIE'S Digest of MOOHUMMUDAN Law on the subjects to which it is usually applied by British Court of Justice in India. Rs. 17-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now received.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING: Vol. IV. for 1867—edited by Major Medley, Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.—Rs. 18.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MAMMALS OF INDIA: A Natural History of all Animals known to inhabit Continental India, by T. C. Jerdon, Surgeon Major, Madras Army.—Rs. 8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BRITISH ARMY: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. By Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart, F.S.A. With 100 Illustrations by R. T. Pritchett, F.S.A.; consisting of most carefully-drawn Examples of Ancient and Modern Weapons, Armour, and Equipments. In two large 8vo. volumes, Rs. 31-8.

"The work will assuredly find a place in every regimental library, and, indeed, in the library of every one to whom the history of our national army is a matter of interest."—Notes and Queries.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.
NEW BOOKS
PER "SUMATRA" AND RECENT STEAMERS.

HASKOLL'S Land and Marine Surveying	Rs.	9 8
PLOWDEN'S Travels in Abyssinia	"	13 8
ROGER'S Political Economy.—*Clarendon Press Series*		3 8
BOOTH'S Metrical Epitaphs		3 12
LANKESTER'S School Manual of Health		1 4
HIRUITTE' Surgeon's Vade Mecum		7 8
BAIN'S Moral and Mental Science		7 8
FENWICK on Diseases of the Stomach		9 0
RACING AND CHASING, illustrated by "Phiz"		7 8
THE CORSET and th CRINOLINE		5 12
TAYLOR on EVIDENCE, new Edition, 1868		35 8
SCHELLIA'S Treatise on Coast Defence		22 8
BALLARD on Vaccination		9 0
KNEELAND'S Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1868		5 12
KING'S Natural History of Precious Stones		7 8
WEBB'S Celestial objects for Common Telescopes		5 12
ZELLER'S Socrates and the Socratic Schools		6 8
OUR DOMESTICATED DOGS, by. "Magenta"		2 0
BURKE'S Peerage and Baronetage, 1868		28 8
BADWIN on Short Whist		2 12
HURST'S Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book		3 12
NYSTROM'S Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering		5 12
THIRTY PHOTOGRAPHS OF SWISS Scenery, by S. Thompson, Imp. 4to, cloth gilt		31 8
ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL; by W. W. Hunter, B. L. C. S.		13 8
CROWE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, *complete* 5 vols 8vo		58 0
NARES' PRACTICAL SEAMANSHIP, 4th edition, 350 illustrations		15 0
CRACRAFT'S Political and Miscellaneous Essays. 2 vols		12 0
BARON BUNSEN'S Memoirs. 2 vols., 8vo		31 8
BUNSEN'S God in History, 2 vols		22 8
ABBOTT'S Journey from Herat to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh. 2 vols		12 0
LA BELLE FRANCE, by Bessie Parkes-Belloc. *Illustrated*		9 0
BIRDS OF FREY, by Miss Braddon		4 8
CHITTY ON CONTRACTS. New 6th 1868		30 12
CHARNOCK'S Etymology of Curious Surnames		5 12
ALICE'S ADVENTURES in WONDERLAND, 11th thousand		4 8
SCHILLER'S Complete Works 6 vols. cloth (in German)		6 0
BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide. Special edition		2 12
BAUERMAN on the Metallurgy of Iron. *Engraving*		9 0
THE LADY'S EQUESTRIAN GUIDE, by Mrs. Stirling Clarke		6 8
ON THE CARDS		0 8
QUEEN'S REGULATIONS for the Army		0 12
A KEMPIS' IMITATION OF CHRIST. *Illustrated with Photographs, calf antique*		15 0
CHRISTIAN YEAR ditto ditto		20 0
BAGSTER'S PRESENTATION quarto Family BIBLES	Rs.	36, Rs. 48, and 52 8
SULLIVAN'S OPERA "The Contrabandista"		3 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND
PANCREATIC EMULSION,
for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on *Turbercul*osis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—*See* Lancet, *Nov.* 11 *and* 18, 1865,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, (A BARGAIN) a very powerful and fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE, goes well in single and double Harness. Owner gone Home.

Also, a handsome ARAB LADY'S RIDING HORSE and SIDE SADDLE.

Both to be sold cheap to ensure an early Sale. Apply to "F. B.," Office of this Paper.

29th May 1868.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR, (Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular. This admirable Binocular has three transposing sights, "FIELD," "MARINE," and "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced. Cash, Rs. 84.

Soundy & Co. have a few of a larger size, with more extended field. Cash, Rs. 105.

Also, an assortment of various Presentation Binoculars of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

ICE.—The newly improved Ice Making Machine.—It is deemed advisable to give to the Public in India an approximately clear explanation of the Mechanism and Principles of this remarkable Invention.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The annexed section and explanations of the construction and principles of the Newly Improved Ice Making Machine, will, it is hoped, make the simplicity and scientific features of the invention to be generally appreciated.

The Boiler encloses an Ammoniacal Solution, filling about three fourths of the boiler's capacity. When the solution is heated, the ammoniacal gas forces up the valve.

THE PATENT GAZOGENE, or DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures. SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold Six Bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only Four Annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of Eight Annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

By this Apparatus the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate in the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved Gazogene of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size.

Rs. 20. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box,

Rs. Three per Box, net Cash.

N. B.—The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 Bottles of Carbonated Water, or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

Full instructions for working the Gazogene supplied gratis to purchasers.

SHEFFIELD TOOLS.—Gentlemen's Tool Chests of Oak Wood, polished, and strongly made, with lock and key, containing Sheffield Tools of best cast Steel, and warranted edge, as follows:—

No. 8.

25 inches long, by 1 foot 1 inch wide, 1 foot 1½ inches deep. Price Rs. 75.

CONTENTS.

Three Saws,	Two Spokeshaves,
Axe,	Square,
Two Hammers,	Claw Wrench,
Mallet,	Two Pairs Pliers,
Rule,	Compasses,
Pincers,	Lock Saw,
Six Gimlets,	Smooth Plane,
Fix Brad Awls,	Jack Plane,
Six Chisels,	Three Gauges,
Four Gouges,	Glue Pot and Brush,
Four Files,	Drawing Knife,
Oil Stone,	Cutting Punch,
Marking Awl,	Scraper,
Three Punches,	Bevil,
Three Turnscrews,	Chalk Line Reel,
Bed Key,	Screws, Nails,
Hand Vice,	&c., &c.

No. 6.

1 foot 10 inches long, by one foot wide, and 10 inches deep. Price Rs. 55.

CONTENTS.

Two Saws,	Four Files,
Axe,	Oil Stone,
Two Hammers.	Marking Awl.
Mallet,	Two Punches,
Rule,	Three Turnscrews,
Pincers,	Two Spokeshaves,
Six Gimlets,	Square,
Six Brad Awls,	Claw Wrench,
Six Chisels,	Pliers,
Four Gouges,	Compasses,
Lock Saw,	Drawing Knife,
Smooth Plane,	Cutting Punch,
Jack Plane,	Scraper,
Marking Gauge,	Bevil,
Glue Pot and Brush,	Screws, Nails, &c., &c.

REMARK.—No. 6 is similar in form to No. 8, but with *one drawer only*

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALUABLE MEDICAL WORKS FOR SALE.

☞ TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH PAYMENT.

On Vaccination; its value and alleged dangers. A prize essay. By E. Ballard, M.D., (1868) ..... Rs. 9 0
Vaccination: its tested effects on health, mortality, and population. An Essay by C. T. Pearce, M.D. (1868) 3 12
Lectures on the theory and practice of the Ophthalmoscope. By H. Wilson, F.R.C.S. (1868) 4 8
Thomson's Conspectus, adapted to the British Pharmacopœia. By R.L. Birkett, M.D. (1868) 4 8
Visceral and Hereditary Syphilis, with special reference to measures of public hygiene. By Dr. T. Oppert, M.R.C.P.L. (1868) 3 12
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. By T. G. Thomas, M.D., New York (1868) 15 0
The Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment, of Diseases of Women, including the diagnosis of pregnancy. By G. Hewitt, M.D. 2nd Edn. (1868) 18 0
The Morbid States of the Stomach and Duodenum, and their relations to the diseases of other organs. By S. Fenwick, M.D. (1868) 9 0
Researches in Obstetrics. By J. M. Duncan, M.D. (1868) 13 8
On Diseases of the Chest: being contributions to their clinical history, pathology, and treatment. Part I. Diseases of the Lungs. Part II. Diseases of the Heart, and Thoracic Aneurism. By A.T.H. Waters, M.D. (1868) 9 8
The Natural and Morbid Changes of the Human Eye, and their treatment. 2 vols., text and plates. By C. Bader, Guy's Hospital (1863) 30 0
On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria. By W. H. Dickinson, M.D. (1868) 10 8
Lectures on the progress of Anatomy and Surgery during the present century. By Sir W. Fergusson, Bart. (1867) 8 0
Egypt and the Nile considered as a winter resort for Pulmonary and other invalids. By D. J. Patterson (1867) 2 4
Stone in the Bladder: with special reference to its prevention, early symptoms, and treatment in lithotrity. By W. J. Coulson, F.R.C.S. (1868) ... 4 8
Review of the History of Medicine. 2 vols. By Dr. T. A. Wise (1867) 12 0
Hand book of Physiology. By Dr. W. S. Kirkes. 6th Edn., edited by W. R. Baker, F.R.C.S. (1867) 8 0
The Practice of Medicine. By Dr. T. H. Tanner. 5th Edn. (1865) 15 12
A System of Medicine. Edited by Dr. J. R. Reynolds Vol. I. General Diseases. (1866) 18 12
Ditto ditto Vol. II. Local Diseases. (1868) 18 12
Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery, with special reference to the management of the Sterile condition. By J. M. Sims, A.B., M.D. (1866) 15 12
An Exposition of the Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy: with some other papers on subjects connected with Midwifery. By Dr. W. F. Montgomery. 2nd Edn. (1856) 15 12
Hand-book of Skin Diseases for students and practitioners. By Dr. T. Hillier. (1865) 5 12
Gunshot Wounds and other injuries of nerves. By Drs. Mitchell, Morehouse, and Keen, U.S. Army. (1864) 4 8
On Treatise on Fever. By R.D. Lyons, K.C.C. 2nd Edn. (1864) 5 0
Graham on Infancy and Childhood, 2nd Edn. (1865) 7 8
Observations on the influence of mechanical and physiological rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. (1863). 12 0
Disease and Mind; the nervous system and its derangements. By G. Y. Hunter, Bo. Army. 2nd Edn. (1867) 2 12
Clinical Observations on Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta. By Dr. P. Blackiston. (1865)... 5 0
Pereira's Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. (1865) 7 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia. 6th Edn. (1866 ..... 6 8
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. (1866) 8 0
Attfield's Practical Chemistry for medical students. 5th Edn. 5 12
Parkes' Manual of Practical Hygiene. 2nd Edn. (1866) 12 0
Hygiene. By Dr. C. A. Gordon, Bengal Army. 15 0
Surgery in India. By Dr. J. Fayrer, Bengal Army. (1866) 12 0
Dictionary of Medical Terminology, Dental Surgery, and collateral sciences. By Dr. C. A. Harris, 3rd Edn., by Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, D. D. S. (1867) 22 8
Lectures on some of the more important Diseases of the Army, with contributions to pathology. (1867) 11 4
Observations on Pulmonary Consumption. (1854) 2 12
Dilatation Ulceration of the Os. Uteri. (1854)... 2 8
Stricture of the Urethra. (1857) 4 12
Lectures on Australian Climates and Pulmonary Consumption. (1863) 5 12
Lectures on Hybridity in the Genus Homo. (1860) 8 0
Richardson on Pulmonary Consumption. (1854) 3 8
Gunshot Wounds and other injuries of nerves. By Drs. Mitchell, Morehouse, and Keen, U.S. Army. (1864) 4 8
Treatise on Fever. By R.D. Lyons, K.C.C. 2nd Edn. (1864) 5 0
Graham on Infancy and Childhood, 2nd Edn. (1865) 7 8
Observations on the influence of mechanical and physiological rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. (1863). 12 0
Disease and Mind; the nervous system and its derangements. By G. Y. Hunter, Bo. Army. 2nd Edn. (1867) 2 12
Clinical Observations on Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta. By Dr. P. Blackiston. (1865)... 5 0
Pereira's Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. (1865) 7 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia. 6th Edn. (1866 ..... 6 8
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. (1866) 8 0
Attfield's Practical Chemistry for medical students. 5th Edn. 5 12
Parkes' Manual of Practical Hygiene. 2nd Edn. (1866) 12 0
Gordon's Hygiene. By Dr. C. A. Gordon, Bengal Army. 15 0
Fayrer's Surgery in India. By Dr. J. Fayrer, Bengal Army. (1866) 12 0
Harris's Dictionary of Medical Terminology, Dental Surgery, and collateral sciences. By Dr. C. A. Harris, 3rd Edn., by Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, D. D. S. (1867) 22 8
Lectures on some of the more important Diseases of the Army, with contributions to pathology. (1867) 11 4
Observations on Pulmonary Consumption. (1854) 2 12
Dilatation Ulceration of the Os. Uteri. (1854)... 2 8
Stricture of the Urethra. (1857) 4 12
Lectures on Australian Climates and Pulmonary Consumption. (1863) 5 12
Lectures on Hybridity in the Genus Homo. (1860) 8 0
Richardson on Pulmonary Consumption. (1854) 3 8
Hamilton on Military Surgery. (1861)... 6 12

May, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CHINA," Captain J. D. STEWARD, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 1st proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

27th May 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, at No. 8 Bell Lane, Fort, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., of H. D. ANDREW, Esq., proceeded to Ceylon, of which full paticulars will appear hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 1st proximo.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1868.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION (commencing 1st June 1868) will be held at 11 o'clock A.M. every MONDAY and THURSDAY in the Coal Depot Yard, Colaba Causeway, for the sale of unappropriated Government STORES (returned from Abyssinia), consisting of Gram, Flour, Ghee, Sugar, Tea, Tanks iron, Hay in bales, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed within 24 hours, after which any remaining on the premises will be resold at the risk and cost of the original purchaser.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Abyssinian Branch, Coal Depot, 28th May 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT UPPER COLABA, by order of Government.—On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the BUILDING MATERIALS of the large pucka-built Bungalow with Outhouses, Cook Room, Stable, &c., No. 192, at Upper Colaba, overlooking the Harbour, recently purchased by Government, and lately occupied by Messrs. NICOL & Co.

Terms—Cash; and the Purchaser will be required to pull down the Building, remove the Materials, and clear the Ground within thirty days from the day of Sale.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A NIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

REDUCED PRICES!

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will repeat, by special desire,

"THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA,"

and Moliere-Fielding's Farce of

THE MOCK DOCTOR!

OR

THE DUMB LADY CURED!!

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY.

Dress Circle (reserved)...Rs.	4	Gallery .....Rs.	1
,, ,, (unreserved) ,,	3	Pit ..... ,,	1
Stalls ..... ,,	2		

8
0

Tickets may be secured at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariate, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.

Performance to commence at 8-45.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Lindesay, Major, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty from Poona.
Boothby, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Brigade R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Vet. Surgeon, 14th Brigade, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from ——

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Rule VII. of the Rules for the examination of Junior Civilians, published under date the 15th April 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 51 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867" to the Bunders of Bhurmutar and Rewus, in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Tanna District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Resolution of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay:—

RESOLUTION.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased to direct that every Civil Court shall substitute a letter for a summons whenever a witness whose attendance is required in any civil case is the Chief Judice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or an Ordinary Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, or a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or the Chief Secretary to Government or a Revenue Commissioner, or the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

2. The form of a 'Summons to a Witness,' No. 32, at page 29 of the accompaniment to the late Sudder Court's Circular, No. 365 of the 28th February 1860, as amended by para. 3 of the High Court's Circular, No 311 of the 31st December 1862, should be cancelled, and the accompanying form substituted for it. This order does not in any way affect the procedure laid down in Sections 159 and 160 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding absconding witnesses.

3. The words in the amended form 'and take notice that if you intentionally omit, &c.' should be omitted when the summons is addressed to a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, or to a Magistrate, or to a Justice of the Peace.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Dickson, Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Major C. P. Barras, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, S. B. & C. I. Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Conductor T. Blair, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Mr. C. Denton, in charge of the Treasure Chest at Mhow, is allowed 15 months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Uncovenanted Service Furlough Rules. The Brigade Major at Mhow is appointed to the charge of the Treasure Chest, as at present.

Major J. F. Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Superintendent Government Grazing Farm at Allygaum, vice Lieutenant Colonel Neale, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

With the sanction of the Government of India, each European Regiment serving in the Bombay Presidency will be allowed four tarzets in addition to the number now allowed to be issued from the Barrack Department at stations where there are no Arsenals.

Lieutenant C. Maturin, Madras General List, attached to the 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, 3rd Appendix, pages 84, paras. 319 to 322.

Sub-Conductor H. Reed, of the Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) John Hobson, Staff Corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of Substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 18th May 1868.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt received charge of the Aden Residency and of the Treasury at Aden from Lieutenant Miles and Mr. Mollady, respectively, on the morning of the 11th instant.

Mr. John Connon, Barrister-at law, to act as Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, or until further orders. This appointment to have effect from the date on which Mr. Connon assumed charge of the above Offices, namely, 20th instant, before office hours.

Mr. P. D. Chauntrell to act as Second Magistrate of Police at Bombay, until further orders.

Mr. Chauntrell assumed charge of the Office of Acting Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on 25th instant after office hours.

The appointment of Mr. R. West to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, notified at page 423 of the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Major W. Widdicombe is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, until further orders.

Mr. W. Foxton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the Languages specified, according to the higher standard:—Marathi.—Mr. H. S. Spring. Mr. E. W. L. Morant, Mr. G. B. Spring.—Gujarati.—Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Blodwell.—Hindoostani.—Mr. F. Turner

Mr. W. H. Payne, Junior, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani, according to the lower standard.

Mr. J.P. Bickersteth having been allowed leave of absence to Europe for eight months, C. Pelle, Esquire, Solicitor, has been appointed to act for him as Registrar of the Decese.

Commander Robinson, Indian Navy, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Marine, from the date of Captain Young's death.

T. H. Moore, Esquire, is appointed a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. Grant, resigned.

Commander G. T. Robinson, Officiating Superintendent of Marine, is appointed to act as a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Captain Young, C.B. deceased.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ...	.....	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 12 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 28	Tilly (s)	Platts	Gundur, May 24.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, April 15.
	Shooting Star ...	Grisley	Mauritius, April 13.
	The Foundling ...	Varian	Liverpool, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 28	Khodabux	Row	Calcutta.
	Rowena	Bilton	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *French Empire*, Clark, to Liverpool.
Barque *West Indian*, Picot, to Liverpool.
Ship *Jeune Gilbert*, Stapleton, to Madras.
Steamer *Orissa*, Hall, to China.
Steamer *Shaftesbury*, Aitkin, to Hongkong.

The ship *Sarah*, for Moulmein, began to load yesterday.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

EVEN with the high character and ability universally accorded to the members of the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the ruin of the Old Bank of Bombay, it is doubtful if anything beyond a fraction of the truth can be elicited, considering the conditions under which the Commission has to make its investigations. It will be a matter of the profoundest regret if the objects of the enquiry should be frustrated—and that neither by the want of zeal nor the want of courage or will on the part of the Commissioners. But it is well known that every dishonest man who wants to defeat his creditors, or who is a party to a dirty or questionable transaction, and who dreads enquiry, betakes himself to a P. and O. steamer and is seen in India no more, so long as he is particularly wanted. The old Bank of Bombay itself has been publicly charged with sending one of its officials out of the country to put him beyond the reach of an Indian Court of Justice, with the view of defeating a claim against the Bank on certain shares belonging to the Bank but accidentally registered in his name. All honest men who want to get at the bottom of the whole scandal in connection with the ruin of the Bank, and to have the whole disgraceful truth unearthed and brought to the light of day, feel that the Commission should have an arm long enough to reach all fugitive witnesses who have fled or are likely to flee to England, and all witnesses who, not having fled to escape examination, are already resident there. Some of the best witnesses are in England, and it will be a grave pity if the Commissioners are not clothed with power to examine them also. It is unfair even to the Commission to ask them to investigate into the causes of the Bank's ruin while they have not the power of getting at the men who can throw the most light upon these causes. It is unfair to expect them to get at these causes from a mere examination of the ledger entries in the Bank's Books. Many figures that look so prim and fair and simple, and stand there, so unsuspicious-looking and rounded, in some clerk's neatest caligraphy, contain a wonderful history behind them which a very few men only can reveal. There is nothing to prevent the Commission being made a Royal as well as a Government of India Commission, and were this done its object would probably be fully attained. We observe the feeling that the powers of the Commission should be extended to England is growing up in other parts of India also. The *Madras Times*, received yesterday, says:—"Great "apprehension has been caused in certain large "mercantile firms in Bombay by the appoint-"ment of the Commission to enquire into the "failure of the Old Bank of Bombay, and it is "currently reported that several gentlemen in "good esteem are 'likely to catch it.' One of "the old Government Directors, a Civil Servant, "has very discreetly elected to retire from the "service and return to England rather than sub-"ject himself to the possibly disagreeable cross-"examination of the uncompromising Sir Charles "Jackson. As this gentleman's testimony is "much to be desired, Sir Charles may possibly "urge the Government to extend the Commis-"sion's powers to England."

There is another point in connection with the Commission which we should like to see carried out. We think the evidence should be taken privately, so that witnesses who have any interest in misrepresenting facts or concealing evidence may not have an opportunity, from the public prints, of making their statements clink into each other. The public will not suffer by waiting till the evidence is laid before them complete in the form of a Blue Book. Their curiosity, it is true, will not be gratified so soon as they would like; but we are convinced, even though the non-publication of the evidence daily will detract greatly from the liveliness of our own columns, that the public interests require that all evidence should be taken with the utmost privacy.

MR. G. M. STEWART, of the firm of Messrs. Remington & Co., and his co-trustees of the Cathedral, seem determined to preserve contumacious silence on the subject of the repayment of the Fort Schools' money. We regret this, as the forbearance of the public will not stretch too far, and the sooner the ugly scandal is buried the better for all parties concerned in the misappropriation of the funds. But we learn that a plot is being hatched, if it has not been already completely hatched, whereby the money, if it is ever repaid, shall not go to Miss Prescott's schools, but shall be diverted to some other purpose or purposes unknown. With the ultimate destination of the money we have not immediate concern; nevertheless at the same time we hold that neither have the trustees. What we are immediately concerned about is the restoration of the abstracted money, and Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees, if they have one spark of honourable feeling left and desire to retain the respect of all honourable men, will repay it at once with interest. Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees have pledged themselves to repay the money, and we ask them, on behalf of the public, if their word is of any value, or if the public is to reckon it worth nothing? With reference to this plot, which we have from too credible a source to be doubted, we may say that Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm of Remington & Co., and his co-trustees, have neither right nor title nor vested interest in the destination of the money beyond that of their being mere citizens of Bombay like every other resident in it, and any attempt of theirs intended to interfere with its due and simple restitution will be an insult to the public and an interference with public rights which is unwarranted and will not be tolerated. Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm of Remington & Co., and his co-trustees, have taken the money unduly, unjustly, and as far as the community is concerned, clandestinely, and many men of inferior note have been placed in a criminal dock for a less offence. Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm aforesaid, is not an ignorant man, neither are his co-trustees; they are all men versed in business and the ways of the world, and one of them is an experienced lawyer; and if they candidly say that the erection of schools for which the money was originally designed, and the beautifying of the Cathedral for which it was ultimately applied, are one and the same thing, we shall give them credit for possessing as much perfect simplicity of nature as the reverend gentleman whose want of character and business knowledge has been the cause of this public scandal. Why should Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm of Remington & Co., and his co-trustees take upon themselves to interfere with the ultimate destination of this money? Who is Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm of Remington & Co., that he should attempt to fix the destination of public money belonging not to one generation only but to all future generations of the inhabitants of Bombay? Who are his co-trustees that they should league together with such a scandalous intent? It was open to them, by paying the money, to retire handsomely from a position singularly amenable to criticism, but they prefer adding contumely to the wrong they have already inflicted upon the public. The community, if it remains inert now, will see its money diverted to some purpose for which it was never intended; if it takes prompt action it may yet save it for itself and posterity.

THE large amount of money annually voted for the Public Works Department, and the great abuses and wasteful expenditure of which this branch of the public service is accused, render the Public Works Budget very interesting. This interest may be of an unpleasant character, but there is no doubt that the expenditure of no portion of the money disbursed by the Government of India requires more careful watching by the tax-payers of this country than the sum ordered year by year to be handed over to that much abused P. W. D. We therefore purpose to devote two or three articles to this subject. The money decreed,—we were on the point of saying voted,—for public works during 1868-69 is £7,454,090 set down under the two heads of public works proper and State outlay on railways: to the former are assigned £7,040,000, and to the latter £414,090.

The sum granted for public works proper in 1868-69 is £402,500 in excess of the sum granted for the same purpose in the preceding budget. On the other hand the sum assigned in 1868-69 to State outlay on railways is less than that assigned for the same purpose in 1867-68 by £64,710.

The expenditure for public works proper is set down under the following sub-headings:—

	Military works.	Agricultural works.	Other services.
	£	£	£
1868-69	2,491,000	1,400,000	3,240,000
1867-68	2,389,000	1,061,900	3,190,400
Excess in 1868-69 over 1867-38	20,000	338,100	44 400

The estimate for agricultural works may be set down under the two heads of embankments and irrigation. The other sub-headings of the estimate for public works are—military buildings, civil buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements. The estimate is also divided into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. In the system of making this classification there has been a change since last year; then all "expenditure on military works, with the exception of that on minor works was classed under the heading "extraordinary." Now only "great works such as new barracks, which have been specially sanctioned by the Home Government as extraordinary," are set down as extraordinary. With regard to embankments, the only works which are termed extraordinary are those in Burmah, which are expected to prove very profitable to the State.

Irrigation works extraordinary are with few exceptions only those which cost upwards of £10,000. As to the communications, we are in this report left in the dark as to the principle which regulates the assignment of funds to the separate charges of ordinary and extraordinary.

Under the head of Bombay special fund, we find the most various items set down. The cost of each of these we shall treat of presently. Excluding this portion of the estimate, we find the following sum set down: the ordinary expenditure on military buildings is £626,120; extraordinary, £1,613,880; civil buildings, ordinary £762,721: extraordinary, nothing; agricultural, ordinary, £423,000, including £16,200 on account of State outlay on guaranteed and aided irrigation works: extraordinary, £782,100, of which £27,000 is for embankments, and £755,100 for irrigation; communications, ordinary, £733,045: extraordinary, £431,210; establishment, ordinary, £965,774: extraordinary, £139,800; tools and plant, ordinary, £71,500: extraordinary, 55,100; railways, ordinary, State expenditure on guaranteed railways, £221,390; loss by railway exchange, £122,700; Bombay special fund, military, £160,000; civil buildings, £66,600; communications, £500; miscellaneous, public improvements, £155,900; establishment, £17,100; railway, 70,000—total for Bombay special fund £470,000.

On comparing the items in the budget of 1868-69 with those of 1867-68 under the different heads of ordinary and extraordinary, we find that the ordinary expenditure of the former exceeded that of the latter by £327,600, a difference which, as we have partially explained before, is in great measure owing to the new system adopted in determining what are to be termed extraordinary works. Under the head of military, the decrease in the sum assigned to extraordinary works is £217,120, and in embankments £24,000. In irrigation and communications the increase in extraordinary works is respectively £281,000 and £70,210, which increase is due to the fact that Government has at length begun to devote their attention in earnest to these important subjects, the total expenditure under these heads in 1868-69 being considerably in excess of that in 1867-68.

The following are the sums assigned to new works in 1868-69, ordinary and extraordinary being massed together:—military, £2,143,610; civil buildings, £702,716; agricultural £917,350 communications, £668,315, miscellaneous public improvements, £180,600.

We now come to the estimated income of the Public Works Department for the year 1867-68. This income is derived from tolls, dues, fees, fines, refunds, rents of buildings, sales of produce, sales of buildings, tools, and plants, and water rents. The total estimated income is £495,835, being £15,835 in excess of that for 1867-68. The most satisfactory figures in this account are those which represent the income obtained from irrigation which amounts to £367,370 or about three-fourths of the total revenue. It is a matter of great regret that we are not furnished with an abstract of the total expenditure and receipts of the irrigation account from the beginning. We should, were such information provided, be able probably to make some very encouraging deductions,—deductions which would not only stimulate the Government to undertake with energy the prosecution of irrigation works on even a larger scale than that now proposed, but would also induce the public to afford the scheme their moral support, and capitalists to open their purses. We fear, however, that the object of Government reports in India is to fulfil a form without giving outside the separate departments more information than can be avoided. In truth, Indian budget estimates are more like the accounts of a petty grocer than documents supposed to be intended for the information of a great nation.

Having completed our brief general review of the P. W. D. budget for 1868-69, we propose to go into the subject by provinces more in detail, Ere doing so, however, let us show in what proportion the total of £7,454,090, less £122,700, for loss by railway exchange is assigned to the different local Governments. It is distributed as follows:—

	1868-69. £	1867-68. £
Madras	890,940	829,500
Bombay	1,703,280	1,672,700
Bengal	1,201,100	1,048,700
N. W. Provinces	1,013,260	118,100
Punjab	935,600	943,600
Central Provinces	247,500	260,000
Burmah	489,000	377,500
Oudh	249,750	255,000
Hyderabad	70,000	92,500
Rajpootana	125,000	115,000
Central India	390,000	155,000
Coorg	20,000	20,000

In reviewing the estimates for the separate local Governments we naturally begin with Bombay. In the Bombay budget orders we are told that, excluding the expenditure on guaranteed railways, the amount sanctioned for Bombay is £1,595,000, thus apportioned:—£390,000 special grant for military works; £325,000 special grant for agricultural works; £475,000 for other services; and £400,000 from special fund, of which £160,000 is for military works. It will thus be seen that £550,000 is for military works, or nearly one-third of the total, of which we regret to say that only £2,000 is for barracks in the hills. It will be remarked that the estimate by the Bombay Government is reduced by £5,300 in the budget orders of the Supreme Government; nor are we much surprised at the fact. In the first place, Bombay already receives about one-fifth of the total estimate, for India, and in the next place the Bombay Government seems to have laid itself open to well merited censure in the matter of estimates. We learn that with regard to no less than seventy-nine works the estimates have not yet been sanctioned. The amount asked for these is £712,120. The Governor General also remarks that in many cases where there are estimates the sanctioned amounts either have been or are likely to be largely exceeded. The deduction made from these facts by Sir John Lawrence is that there is no care and regard to economy on the part of the Bombay Government. In several other places in the budget orders the Viceroy complains of the non-submission of estimates, and as he cites particular instances we fear there can be no doubt that the P. W. D. of Bombay has been guilty of gross dereliction of duty.

The increase in the sum required for repairs also calls down the censure of the Supreme Government. A table furnished by the latter shows that, calculating the eleven months of 1866-67 at an average of twelve months, the various sums required for repairs were as follows:—1864-65, Rs. 11,24,746; 1865-66, Rs. 16,56,729; 1866-67, Rs. 13,80,906; 1867-68, Rs. 14,30,000; 1868-69, Rs. 19,70,795. Of the various items we find that military repairs are in 1868-69 nearly twice and a half as great as they were in 1864-65. Civil buildings' repairs are one-third as great; agricultural repairs are about three-fifths greater; communications rather more than half as great; while miscellaneous public improvements are only increased by Rs. 955. In the budget estimate for establishments we find that it is for 1868-69 no less than Rs. 257,626 higher than that for the year 1867-68. Of this increase Rs. 100,000 is for additional establishment required for irrigation

It was reported yesterday from Kurrachee that the Persian Gulf cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the state of the Egyptian line was unknown; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey and *via* Russia were 23rd May; and the latest dates from Egypt the 25th May.

Goolam Sunner was charged at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chauntrell, yesterday with riding a horse on the 21st instant, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing the death of one Bhagoo, woman. His Worship after taking the evidence of one or two witnesses adjourned the case for further enquiry.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Gunga, a woman, was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with exposing or leaving a newly born infant on the seashore with the intention of wholly abandoning it. A sepoy stated that on Saturday the 2nd inst. when walking near the Pilot bunder at four in the afternoon he saw some crows hovering about a spot below the high water mark. He went up to the place, and found a female child, just born, lying there, not exposed, but with large stones around it and one above, though not touching the body. There was a slight wound on the head and blood was issuing from it. He then found the prisoner lying covered with a sheet in one of the sheds on the shore. She refused to go out, but he took her forth and observed blood upon her thighs and upon the covering. He wanted to make over the child to her, but she would not take it as she said it was not her's. The prisoner, however, afterwards admitted that the child was her's, but at first said she did not know who was the father, and then stated that he had gone to his native country. She was remanded till to-day.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday at the Apollo Bander, concerning the death of William Hall, seaman of the steam-ship *Orissa*, who fell overboard on Wednesday morning last while sleeping on the bridge, and whose body was recovered yesterday. It appears that on the morning of the 27th instant, about 2 o'clock, the second tindal of the vessel while walking on the deck heard the noise of a man saying "oh! oh!" alongside the ship. He looked over the side and saw that a man was in the water but it was too dark to see who it was. He threw a rope towards him, but he did not succeed in catching it. Mr. B. Ward, the second officer of the ship, stated that on the 27th instant about 2-30 A.M. he was sleeping, when he heard a splash in the water, but thinking that it was a boat coming alongside he took no notice of it. After a few minutes he was awakened by the chief engineer telling him that a man had fallen overboard. Yesterday morning the tindal came and reported that the body of the deceased had come up under the bow of the ship. By the chief officer's orders he lowered a boat and recovered the body and brought it to the police hulk, from whence it was brought to the Apollo Bunder. The jury found that the death was accidental.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Maljee Tejsee appeared before Mr. Connon and laid the following information:—I am a mehta in the service of Allana Wydina, a Mahomedan, residing in Mahomed Hosesin Emambarrah Street, and one of his lawfully constituted attorneys under a power of attorney dated the 5th day of February 1868—during his absence from Bombay on a pilgrimage to Mecca I reside at Musjid Bunder. The said Allana Wydina left Bombay and proceeded to Mecca on the 6th February 1868. He had in his employment one Ludha Ookhurda as mehta, whose duties consisted in writing books and accounts of the firm of my said master and in receiving out standing and other monies due from his customers. The said Ludha kept the day-book and the ledger for the Sumvat years 1922 and 1923. On the 8th or 9th September 1867 by the direction of my master I happened to look into these and found out that some of the items therein recorded were not properly inserted. My suspicion was aroused and I reported the matter to my master, who kept the said books with him for some time. The said Ludha on hearing of this left my master's service abruptly from the 10th idem. Soon after he left, I, by the direction of my master, commenced scrutinizing the said accounts, and I have found out up to this day that he has received at different times sums of money amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,440 or thereabout, for which he has not accounted to my master nor to any other person on his behalf, and that he has made a number of false entries in the accounts. I therefore charge the said Ludha Ookhurda with forgery, criminal misappropriation of property, and criminal breach of trust under sections 463, 403, 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. The deposition of the master was taken and a warrant was then granted.

United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the shareholders of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company was held in the offices of the Colaba Company to receive the accounts of the liquidation. There was a very small attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. C. M. Stewart. The Chairman explained that it was merely a formal meeting, as it was necessary by the Indian Companies' Act that a meeting should be held when the liquidation extended over more than one year without any meeting having been held. In the present instance these accounts were merely of a *pro forma* nature, for the so called liquidation was simply a transfer of the property and business of the United Victoria and Colaba Company in exchange for a certain number of shares in the new Colaba Company (Limited). Some of these shares, however, still remained in the hands of the liquidators, not having yet been claimed by those entitled to them, and thus the business had been protracted to the present time. Mr. P. Adams then proposed, and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia seconded, that the accounts of the liquidators be received and adopted, which was unanimously agreed to. In reply to a shareholder the Chairman said a Guzerati translation of the accounts would be circulated when the annual report was submitted; and in reply to a question as to when a meeting of the Colaba Company would be held he said he should have been prepared now to submit the annual report and recommend a dividend before this but for several reasons. In the first place a great many gentlemen were apt to be out of Bombay at present, and they had not had a full quorum of directors; one of the auditors, also, had been away, causing some little delay. Since that had occurred he thought it would be desirable to postpone the closing of the accounts till 30th June, for the 30th May was in the very middle of the busy season, and a large number of outstanding accounts become due in June, so that the money which they might wish to distribute only come into hands then. By delaying till the end of June the directors would be able to declare a larger dividend and give a report which he hoped would be satisfactory. The meeting then adjourned.

Yesterday Chutoor Ookherda, merchant, Mandavee Bunder, appeared before Mr. Connon, in the Police Court, and laid an information against Sewjee Bhograj, a clerk in his employ. Sewjee, he said, had been acting in Bombay for the informant in a cotton trade with England, and at the request of informant had sent an account of his transactions. This did not appear satisfactory to the informant and he therefore sought a full and true account of his dealings. Defendant, however, simply handed over four books and refused to render the account asked for. These books had since been examined by the informant, and he had found that with regard to various large sums of money they did not correspond, and that many of the entries had been subsequently altered and were false; and the informant referred to some of the entries and stated that he had information to lead him to believe there had been collusion with Dondeeram Bhowaneedas to support a claim on the books. He had been informed, and had heard from Sewjee himself, that he was about to leave Bombay shortly for Cutch beyond the British jurisdiction, and therefore he charged him with criminal breach of trust, forgery, and fabricating evidence, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension, and that he might be dealt with according to law. The warrant was at once granted by His Worship. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared with the complainant.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd May 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	36,831	12 4
Merchandize	,,	69,741	8 9
Back Bay Earth Trains.	,,	5,321	13 0
Electric Telegraph	,,	540	6 0
Total Rs...		1,12,435	8 1

Corresponding Week in May 1867.

Coaching		47,089	12 4
Merchandize		71,305	4 7
Back Bay Earth Trains		2,352	1 0
Telegraph		532	7 0
Bridge Tolls		9	11 0
Total Rs...		1,25,489	3 11
Decrease.....		9,003	11 10

STEAMER REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th, 11-50 A. M.—Steamer *Comorin* arrived from Bombay with Overland mail at 6 A.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Wednesday, May 27th.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W. strong; thermometer 92.

Cannanore.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. moderate; thermometer 86; barometer 29·40.

Tuticorin.—Weather fair; wind light E.; thermometer 90.

Mangalore.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.; thermometer 87·25; barometer 29·78.

Cochin.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·934.

Thursday, May 28th.

Kolapore.—Weather calm and fair; thermometer 87.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast, squally, with thunder and lightning and heavy rain: wind W.; thermometer 83; barometer 29·88; fall of rain 2 inches and 87 cents.

INSOLVENT PARTNERSHIPS. QUESTION AS TO DIVIDENDS.

On Wednesday a petition with regard to the distribution of assets was presented to Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers by the trustees of the estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrowjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; at Kurrachee under the name and style of Messrs. Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Co.; and at London, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. S. P. Framjee and Company. The petitioners were Messrs. Rowland Hamilton, T. S. Shaw, and Cursondass Nundlall, and after stating that they had got an order of Court dated 1st November 1867 to liquidate in pursuance of the Act both the joint and separate estates, they proceeded to state:—Your petitioners have communicated this to those concerned, but no steps have been taken by creditors on their side. Your petitioners, however, caused accounts to be prepared setting out the assets and liabilities of the firm and of each of the individual partners separately; and your said petitioners having sufficient funds in hand, and the position of the joint estate being such that a dividend of 2½ per cent. could be paid without prejudice to any of the interests concerned, a dividend at that rate was declared on the 24th December 1867, and shortly thereafter paid to most of the creditors. All of such creditors who had received such dividends have expressly stipulated that such receipt should be without prejudice to their rights in the matter. Your petitioner have more than sufficient assets in hand in respect of each estate of the individual partners to recoup to the general estate the amount received on the payment of the dividend before stated from the joint estate by the creditors of the individual partners. Your petitioners are informed that the contention urged on the one hand, on behalf of the joint creditors, is to mass all the assets, whether of the firm or of the individual partners thereof, and that the whole estate in their hands should be treated as one, both as regards assets and liabilities; and the absence of any distinction in the terms of Act XXVIII. of 1865 between joint and separate estates, and the general tenor of that Act has been pointed out and doubts suggested whether your said petitioners are in fact more than trustees of the estate of the firm? On the other hand, they are informed that the contention on behalf of the separate creditors is to keep distinct, both the joint estate and the separate estate of each individual member of the firm, on the ground that the insolvency is that of the firm, and of each individual member of the firm. And the practice of the courts of Bankruptcy in England has been pointed out as the guide by which the distribution ought to be conducted. Neither class of creditors, however, though often invited to do so, have taken any measures to establish the correctness of their view of the case, although they were severally informed of the desire of your said petitioners to have some conclusive decision on the point, binding on both parties. Your petitioners calculate that if the whole estate is massed together, and a dividend paid in equal terms to all creditors alike, that further dividend of 5½ to 6½ per cent. can be made subject to the contingent liabilities, if any, arising on the estate of the London firm. If, however, it is decided that joint creditors must be confined to joint estates, and separate estates of each individual partner, your petitioners calculate that the following will be the amount of the respective dividends:—Estate of S. P. Nanabhoy—In addition to 2½ already paid, 1½ to 3½ per cent. S. P. Framjee's separate estate about 6 per cent. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee's estate about 15½ per cent. Merwanjee Jamsetjee's estate 2 per cent. Your petitioners are advised that the contention of the separate creditors is the one they ought to pursue, but inasmuch as neither class of creditors are satisfied without a judicial opinion, and as neither will themselves move on the matter, your petitioners feel that the most expeditious and satisfactory method of settling the differences of the rival claimants will be afforded by their refraining from any distribution until the principle on which they are to act is more clearly defined, and with the consent and concurrence of the joint creditors now apply to this Honourable Court for direction as to the course to be pursued by them.

Mr. Peile appeared on behalf of the petitioners; Mr. White instructed by Messrs. Leathes for the Bank of Hindustan and the Central Bank of Western India; and Mr. Rimington on behalf of the East India Land, Credit, and Finance Company (Limited.)

Mr. White held that the creditors should be paid rateably from the assets, the estate being treated as one of joint estate. He submitted that there was acquiescence on the part of the creditors since they had not taken objection to the schedule that had been filed, and from the fact that the separate estates did not amount to the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 which was the amount required by section 26 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 ere an estate could be wound up under the Act.

Mr. Rimington replied, on the grounds mentioned in the petition, that the separate creditors ought to be paid out of the respective estates.

His Lordship said that Mr. White's argument was certainly an invidious one, but that he did not think there was anything in the terms of the Act or in the conduct of the parties to take an estate winding up under it out of the rule of the English Bankruptcy Courts. He thought therefore that the contention of the separate creditors—that they should be paid out of the separate estate—was correct, and he ruled accordingly—the costs of all the creditors represented on the present occasion to come out of the joint estate.

An order was therefore made that the distribution of the assets be made out of the joint assets to the joint creditors, and out of the separate assets to the separate creditors—the costs of all parties appearing in Chambers to come out of the general funds in the hands of the trustees.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M.

Present.—Lestock Reid, Esq., C. S., *Senior Member, in the Chair.*

Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; Professor F. J. Candy, M.A.; James Taylor, Esq.; Surgeon Major T. W. Aird, F.R.C.S.; W. Niven, Esq., M.D.; Surgeon Major William Collum; W. M. Wood, Esq.; C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.; W. G. Hunter, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; Captain H. M. Fullerton; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., *Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected.—Govindrao Krishtna Bhooskootay, Esq., Jahagirdar Boorhanpoor; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R. E., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind; J. E. Bodger, Esq., of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; Brigadier General T. Stock, commanding Bombay Garrison; Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., Executive Engineer at the Presidency; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., Merchant; Babajee Cassinath, Esq., Secretary to Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills; and Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.

Letters read.—From Major Thomas Candy, Classifier of Government Records, dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution No. 275, dated 7th February last, accompanied with a memo. of papers set aside to be destroyed, and asking the Society whether they would have any of them for their records. No. 1171 of 1868, from C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding for the archives of the Society copy of a report by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, on the origin, manners, and customs of the Mafite tribe; a tribe of Central Africa and a branch of the Kaffer race. No. 797, from F.R.S. Wyllie, Esq., for Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding extract paras. 5 and 6 of a letter from the Acting Superintendent of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art for the Society's favourable consideration. No. 561 of 1868, from G. Norman, Esq., Acting Collector, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding under instructions from Government, copies of Selections from Government Records and other books. From H. Blochmann, Esq., Headmaster, Calcutta Madrasah, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding two Persian pamphlets for the acceptance of the Society, and requesting to distribute specimen sheets received along with them among the members of the Society's philological section. From Dave Carson, Esq., dated 4th ultimo, forwarding for the Society's acceptance another issue of the greenback, of the value of ten cents., and a copper one cent. piece. From the Rev. Father Poli, S.J., Parish Priest of the Mazagon Chapel of N. S. de Rozario, dated the 22nd ultimo, forwarding translations of the inscriptions on a stone from the Chaul Fort, Mahim, and on a stone from Salsette, both in the Society's Museum.

Presents to the Library.

1. Annals (the) of Indian Administration from 1856 to 1866. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
2. Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. IV., Part I., with title, contents, and index to Vol. III. Presented by ditto.
3. Census of the Island of Bombay, taken 2nd February 1864, 5 copies. Presented by ditto.
4. Circular Orders pertaining to the Revenue Department of the Bombay Presidency, 2 Vols. Presented by ditto.
5. Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay, viz., No. III., New Series. On the settlement of Forde Lands in Bombay, 12 copies. Presented by ditto.

No. XIV., New Series, Physical Character of the Nerbudda River, &c., 5 copies. Presented by ditto.

No. LXXVI. Do., Dalzell's Observations on the Influence of Forests, &c., 5 copies. Presented by ditto.

No. LXXVII. Do., Papers relative to the Improvement of the Forest Revenue of the Punch Mahals, 5 copies. Presented by ditto.

6. Saifi, the Persian Metres by, and a treatise on Persian Rhyme, by Jami, edited in Persian by H. Blochmann. Presented by the Editor.
7. Agha Ahmad Ali. A Treatise on the Ruba'i, entitled Risalah. I Taranah, with an introduction and introductory notes, &c., by H. Blochmann. Presented by ditto.
8. Keer (The Rev. Wm. Brown), Paris, Past and Present, a lecture. Presented by the Author.
9. O Chronista de Tissuary, Periodico Mensal, Redactor J. H. da Cunha Rivara, No. 27, for March, 1868. Presented by the Editor.
10. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wurdah District of the Central Provinces, 1867, effected by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., B.C.S. Presented by the Author.
11. Minutes of proceedings of a public meeting of the Members of the Bombay Association held on Thursday, the 5th March, 1868, for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, for affording facilities for the free admission of the natives of India into the Covenanted Civil and Medical Services of India, &c. Pht. Presented by the Bombay Association.

Dr. Birdwood, Honorary Secretary, then read the following Translations of the Inscriptions on two Stones in the Society's Museum by the Rev. Father Poli, S.J., Parish Priest of the Mazagon Chapel of N. S. D'Rozario.

I.

ESTA OBRA SE FES NO REMA-
E DO ANNO DE (1) 635 ... EPRI-
NCIPO DE. 636. SENDO CAPITA-
O DESTA FORTALEZA D CH-
AVL IOAO DE THOBARDE VE-
LASCO. E SE TOMOV POR PAD-
ROEIRO DESTA CIDE. O GLO-
RIOZO. PE. S. FRANCISCO XA-
VIER. DA COMPA. DE IESVS.

Literal Translation.

This work was made during (in the lapse of) the year 1635 ... and at the beginning of 1636, being captain of this fortress of *chaul* (.) Joao de Thobarde Velasco, and was taken as Patron of this city the glorious Father St. Francis Xavier of the Soc. of Jesus. (.) At Mahim close the bridge.

II.

CONSACRADA A ETERNIDADE DE IOAM IV. REDE PORTVGAL E MASCOTES Q CELEBROV NO ANNO DE 1646.
FES TRIBVTARIO A SI E A SEVS REINOS CO ANNVA
PENCAM A IMMACVLADA CONCEICAM DA VIRGEM
SENHORA E COM PVBLICO IVRAMENTO PROMETEO
DEFENDER Q A MESMA SENHORA ELEITA PADROEIRA D
E SEV IMPERIO FOI PRESERVADA DE TODA A MACVLA D
E PECCADO ORIGINAL. FER AQ A PIEDADE PORTVGEZA VIVESSE MANDOV ABRIR NESTA PEDRA ESTA PERPETVAL
EMBRANCA NO I—ANNO DE SEV IMPERIO E NO DE CHRISTO
1655. FES ESTA OBRA NA ER DE 1856.

Literal Translation.

Sacred to the eternity of John IV. King of Portugal, and of the cortes, which he celebrated in the year 1846, made tributary himself and his kingdoms, with annual pension, to the immaculate conception of the Virgem Lady—and with public oath promised to defend that the same Lady elected patroness of his empire has been preserved from any stain of original sin. In order that the Portuguese piety live (be perpetuated) ordered to carve this memory in the first year of his empire and of Christ 1865. Made this work in the era of 1865.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to Rev. Father Poli, S.J., for his Translations of the Inscriptions, and also to the contributors to the Library and Museum for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, 11th June next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28th May.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Alleged Theft by a Coolee.—Goolam Mahomed appeared and craved a warrant for the apprehension of a coolee named Harry. Informant is a stamp vendor in Old Cazee Street, and the defendant had been engaged daily to carry a box with money from the defendant's house to the shop every morning and back at night. On the 17th February, however, he had stolen the money bag with Rs. 188 from the box and had absconded to his native country—Ghieremadee, in the Poona district. The informant had reported this to the notice, and got a Mahratti letter from Mr. Edgington, to the Fouzdar of that place, and now learned that the defendant had been apprehended and was in custody. He therefore charged him with theft, and prayed for a warrant that the defendant might be dealt with according to law, which was granted.

A Credulous Toddy Drawer.—Bandoo Sumbajee a toddy drawer, craved a warrant for the apprehension of Runoo *bin* Esoo, complainant. He had given him three cows and a bullock to feed for him and had been told sometime after that they were dead. This he believed at the time, but afterwards found that the defendant had sold one of them for Rs. 25. He therefore charged him with cheating and criminal breach of trust, for which a warrant was granted.

A Double Charge of Theft.—Lalla Bola and Worda Hurry were, on Tuesday charged, the former with stealing two chattaies, worth Rs. 1, the property of Fazul Nancy, a borah, and the latter with receiving one of these knowing it to be stolen. Lalla was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months and the other prisoner was discharged. Lalla was further charged with stealing 13 bundles of soap from Nancy. It seemed that he had gone to the borah's shop in haste and stated, that his master,—with whom Nancy had dealings,—wanted the soap, and thus got the bundles but never delivered them.—He was further sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months after the expiry of the first period.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

A Street Vendor Fined.—Carooram Balmookund was fined Rs. 2 for selling or exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a thoroughfare at the Fort,—in Apollo Street.

More False Measure.—Canjee Punjoo was charged with obtaining 2 annas 4 pies by false pretences. It seemed that his measures were not short as in so many cases of late, but that a woman purchasing rice had been defrauded to the amount name 1, by the defendant having his rice seer measure partially stuffed with cloth. Prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for four months with hard labour.

Horse Torture.—Bunno Gool Mahomed was fined Rs. 8 for torturing his horse on Apollo Bunder.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27th May.

(Before F. D. Chauntrell, Esq.)

Theft.—Choonilall Kursondass was brought up and charged with stealing Rs. 38, belonging to one Gopall Dhurma. The complainant is a wire merchant and the prisoner a workman in his employ. On Tuesday last, about 9 A.M., he went out, leaving the prisoner in charge of the money. When he returned home about 11 A.M. he found the box in which the money was kept forced open. The prisoner, who was arrested in a goldsmith's shop, stated, in presence of one Mooteeram Khadva, that he brought the notes from one Karsandass, with whom his father worked. He tried to tear up the notes, but a policeman prevented him from so doing. His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction.

Torturing a Bullock.—Crushna Keshowjee, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullock. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay fine of five rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Offence Against the Railway.—Bomanjee Muncherjee and Nusserwanjee Manockjee were on Tuesday charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company by travelling in a carriage without having paid their fare. The evidence of Mr. Cooper, station master at Byculla, was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship had no alternative but to convict the defendants, who were fined in the sum of ten rupees each.

Liquor License.—Cooverjee Dorabjee was charged with selling liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined in the sum of Rs. 10

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FORT GEORGE AND ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE CRICKET MATCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As the Parsees still claim to have won the match played between the Elphinstone College and Fort George Cricket Clubs on the 19th instant, I shall, after stating the circumstances of the case, leave you to decide who shall in fairness be declared the victors.

Sixteen runs were still to be made by the Parsees to win the game, nine of their wickets had fallen, and the last two players were in, when, in attempting to obtain a run, one of these was stumped out before reaching his crease. The opinion of the umpire at the wicket where this occurred was of course asked (*vide*—Rule XXXVI) and he declared the man to be fairly out. The umpire at the opposite wicket, whose opinion was unnecessary and could have no weight in the matter, maintained, perhaps from some dread of the mob of Parsee spectators who had gathered around, that the man was not out. It is on this that the Parsees ground their claim to the match. I am satisfied to leave the matter to the arbitration of those who may have a better knowledge of the laws of Cricket than appears to be possessed by the gentlemen of the Elphinstone Club.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD COFFIN.

[We cannot allow farther space for this controversy in our columns.—Ed. *B G.*]

THE USES OF THE ESPLANADE OVAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I find an enquiry made in your issue of to-day as to the objects for which the spacious oval was left on the Esplanade. Evidently the question was not put forward by a Paterfamilias, for one so blessed would have seen at a glance that his little ones and other people's little ones would be none the worse off for this oval as their play-ground. There are hundreds of children, Europeans as well as Parsees and Hindoos, who have no place to disport themselves except in their ayah's arms, on the side of the road leading from Church Gate Street to the beach, and who would be considerably benefited by the oval being cleared of the dangers of cricket balls.

Cricketers, European and Parsee, have no lack of available ground elsewhere, and ought not to encroach on the oval; the Commissioner of Police is quite right.

I also notice that it is the "opinion" of some natives, that when Parsees are interrupted in their manly pastime of insulting ladies in the streets, and stopping their carriages, they should oppose *Zoroastrian muscle* to all interference; morally and theoretically, the advice may be sublime or t'other thing, but I question the soundness of its practical application; however, let 'em try it on! RESPICE FINEM.

Bombay, 28th May.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Several letters having lately appeared in your paper, and in other journals, on the subject of the restriction which I deemed it my duty to place upon the cricketing on the space within Rotten Row, I think it right to explain why the prohibition became necessary, which I shall feel obliged by your publishing in your next issue.

The danger and constant annoyance to the public caused by the cricket-playing within Rotten Row, has frequently been represented to me, and I have on several occasions been an eye-witness to the fact myself.

The oval piece of ground within Rotten Row does not afford sufficient space for cricketing in safety, the balls are therefore constantly hit beyond the rails on to Rotten Row, and the young men "fielding" run in blind excitement right on to the riding ground, probably just as people are galloping past, and to the great danger of both the cricketer and rider. There have been many narrow escapes in this manner, and although no serious accident has taken place up to the present time, sooner or later there will certainly be a mishap unless some restriction is put upon the cricketing.

But apart from the necessity for prohibiting the cricketing as a mere measure of precaution to guard against accident to the public, the space for recreation has been so much curtailed by the loss of the sands, and other ground on the Esplanade taken up for building purposes, that it would be a gross injustice to the whole community if perhaps the very best piece of ground for recreation in Bombay should be wholly monopolized by a few cricketers to the entire exclusion of the public; particularly European and native ladies and children who are at present debarred the use of this ground by fear of the cricket balls which fly about.

I should be very sorry indeed to see the cricketers entirely deprived of the enjoyment of this manly game, but I think a piece of ground might be allotted them on the Esplanade to the north side of the Fort, and I have personally explained to some of the secretaries of the Cricket Clubs that there is no objection whatever to their using the ground within Rotten Row up to half past 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.—Yours truly,

P. S. SOUTER.
Commissioner of Police,

Bombay, 28th May.

COMMERCIAL UNEASINESS AND DIFFICULTIES IN CALCUTTA.

(Indian Daily News, May 23)

We regret to hear rumours of a state of business in Calcutta, which, to say the least of it, may be called unhealthy. We never like to preach the doctrine that the country is "going to the dogs," because we prefer the more hopeful view that everything tends to improvement, and that the progress of which we are apt to boast has a foundation in fact. We like to believe that we are as wise as our ancestors, and as good as generations so long passed away as to be surrounded with the proverbial enchantment. Still there are people who think there is something wrong in our commercial relations; and we are willing to give expression to their warnings. It is said that a feeling of uneasiness pervades the mercantile world that all is not well. Rumours have been current during the week of difficulties, and it is said that the rise in the price of money is not without meaning to those who watch the barometers of trade. They profess to see the symptoms that we have termed unhealthy, and would wish to see a restoration of the "good old principles" of sound and honest dealing. We do not desire to give expression to needless alarms but we are assured that caution is needed as well as a radical change in the mode of doing business in Calcutta. Failures have lately been of undesirable frequency and have occured, it is said, under circumstances to discourage honest traders. The truth is said to be that a desire to "force" trade has brought into existence a number of men of straw, who trough an improper system have obtained credit, and who become simply speculators, to the exclusion of the more reliable trader of former times. It is said that the effect of this is to drive really substantial men out of the market, and many men of substance are retiring altogether rather than incur the risks inseparable from such a system. It may be worth the consideration of our commercial men how far they should countenance such a system. They can deal with it if they choose. Only by their connivance can it exist: by them it can be put down. It unfortunately happens that there is not that united feeling in the Chamber of Commerce which should make it stong, and give weight to expressions of opinion by its members. But when a system of trade or speculation by worthless men is eating like a cancer into our commercial system, is it not time that some united action should take place to give the needful tone to trade? An undesirable extension of credit sales is said to be at the bottom of much of the mischief from which Calcutta now suffers. And prospectively it is desirable that this should be checked, unless we are prepared to court disaster. So far as we are informed, the evil mainly exists amongst native houses, though it is said that some European firms have been too eager of late in "pushing" business that is not altogether safe. We do not wish to needlessly alarm any one; but we are advised that a word of caution might prove very seasonable, and we trust it will not be thrown away.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander in Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are published in yesterday's official *Gazette*:—

Camp Dalanta Plain, 19th April.

The following orders for the Return March of the 1st Division are published for guidance:—

A Pioneer Force under the command of Major Chamberlain and composed of the following Troops, will leave this Camp on the 21st instant, and proceed in advance of the Force by regular marches to Antalo, repairing the road where required, and making it practicable for laden Elephants and Mules.

The released Captives will be escorted by this Force:—1 Troop 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd and 4th Companies Bombay Sappers and Miners, Head Quarter Wing, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers.

The Head Quarters of the 1st Division, with the 2nd Brigade, composed of the following Troops, will leave this Camp the day after the Pioneer Force, and march to Antalo by regular marches, according to a route that will be furnished by the Assistant Quarter Master General at Head Quarters, halting for one day at Tekazze, Dildee, Ashangi, and Attalla:—3rd Regiment Sind Horse, 12th Bengal Cavalry, G-14 Royal Artillery, Two 8 inch Mortars and Detachment 5-25 R. A., B-21 Royal Artillery, Head Quarters and 2nd Company Sappers and Miners, 33rd Regiment, Head Quarters and 6 Companies 45th Regiment, Head Quarter Wing 10th N. I.

The Head Quarter Wing, 3rd N. I. will march from Dildee to Antalo, three days before the Pioneer Force arrives at that Station.

The Head Quarters of the Army, with the 1st Brigade, composed of the following Troops, will leave this Camp the day after the 2nd Brigade, and halting at the same Stations, march by regular marches to Antalo:—Head Quarter Wing, 3rd Dragoon Guards. 3rd Light Cavalry, A-21 Royal Artillery, Naval Brigade, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, 10th Company Royal Engineers, Head Quarters and K Company Madras Sappers, Wing 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, 27th N. I. (Belooches).

The 2nd Field Hospital, with the wounded will move with the Pioneer Force, and the 1st Field hospital with the 1st Brigade.

Captain Gregson, 26th Foot, is appointed Brigade Major at Zoulla.

Captain Macnaghten, 3rd Light Cavalry, was appointed Provost Marshal at Magdala on the 13th instant.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 1st April, 1868, by the Brigadier General Commanding at Senafe, directing Lieutenant Spring, R.A., to perform the duties of Postmaster at Senafe.

The following order is confirmed:—Dated 27th January, 1868, by Major General Malcolm, C. B. Commanding at Senafe, directing Major Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to perform the duties of Superintendant of Bazaars, with effect from the 22nd idem.

Government has sanctioned Staff pay, at the rate of Rs. 120 per mensem, for Lieutenant Blowers, 10th Regiment N. I. as Postmaster to the Advance Brigade. The allowance to date from the 4th October, 1867.

The undermentioned men now serving with the Land Transport Corps, are for misconduct, remanded to regimental duty, and will join the Detachment 26th Foot at Zoulla, pending an opportunity of sending them back to India:—Private C. Roach, 108th Foot. Private W. H. Cox, 108th Foot, Private H. Goodwin, 109th Foot.

Camp Dalanta Plain 21st April.

The undermentioned scale of allowances has, in communication with the Pay Department been sanctioned—subject to confirmation by Government:—

Superintendant of Bazaars at Zoulla (when held by an Officer in the absence of Major Bonner on duty).—Staff Pay 150 Rupees per mensem as special allowance, to include "Stationery" and "Contingent expenses."

Station Staff Officer at Koomaylee.—100 Rupees allowance; with charge of Bazaars, 50 Rupees. (Extra stationery allowance for Bazaars only).

Station Staff Officer at Senafe.—150 Rupees (1st class), to include all charges—and exclusive of other Staff duties.

Station Staff Officer at Addigerat.—100 Rupees (2nd class,) includes all charges—and exclusive of other Staff duties.

The allowance to Officers in charge of "Treasure Chests," or "Post Offices," is fixed at 90 Rupees per mensem, if in receipt of no other Staff allowance; and at 60 Rupees only if drawing other Staff allowances.

Treasure Chests are sanctioned at Senafe, Addigerat, and Antalo, and also with Briagdes in advance of the latter station when no Field Paymaster was present with either of them.

Officers who have held any of the above appointments should support their abstracts, on the above scale, by certificates of the dates on which they respectively received and delivered over charge, duly countersigned by the Officer Commanding Brigades or Stations concerned.

Camp Dalanta Plain, 22nd April.

Lieutenant R. H. Mowbray, R.A., is appointed Assistant Field Engineer, with effect from the 13th April, 1868.

Captain Roddy, V. C., was appointed Provost Marshal to the Pioneer Force under Major Chamberlain, from the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Jopp, Adjutant: 18th N. I., officiated as Brigade Major, Zoulla, from 26th March to 12th April, 1868.

Government has ruled that Lieutenant H. B. McNeil, 3rd Light Cavalry, may "count his return to India, and receive Indian pay and allowances from the date on which he would have arrived in Bombay if he had not stayed at Aden in the hope of equipping himself, there."

The following alterations were made in the distribution of Troops in the 1st Division, as per G. O. C. No. 254 of the 25th March last:—The 12th Bengal Cavalry, Naval Brigade, and 23rd Punjaub Pioneers to the 1st Brigade. The 3rd Brigade with 45th Foot and 3rd N. I. on joining the 2nd Brigade to be amalgamated therewith, and Colonel Field and Captain Durand to revert to their duties with the 10th Regiment, N. I.

Major Sheppard, 2nd Grenadier N. I. was on the 14th February last appointed to act as Bazaar Master at Zoulla during the absence of Major Bonnor on duty or until further orders.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 262 of the 25th ultimo Lieutenant Gunthorpe is appointed Sub Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the date on which he left his Regiment to proceed to join Major Stanfield.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters, Camp near the Tekazze River 27th April, 1868.

The Major General Commanding 1st Division A. E. F., is requested to direct Officers Commanding Brigades, Regiments, Batteries, and Departments to warn all Camp Followers under their orders that the Country between this station and Antalo is infested by numerous robbers and plunderers, who are on the watch for any stragglers belonging to our Army, and who are taking every opportunity of attacking those who neglect to avail themselves of the armed protection afforded them. This notice is to be given in the most public manner, so as to ensure every followers in the Force being made aware of it. A report to be sent in to Head Quarters stating that this order has been carried out.

With reference to page 201, para 18, Queen's Regulations (

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING FOR MILITARY COMMAND.

(*Times, May* 1.)

THE military critics of France freely express their surprise and admiration at the success of the Abyssinian Expedition. The phrases used on this side the Channel seemed to have been suggested chiefly by the sudden sense of relief from unknown dangers, political perplexities, and an abyss of utterly fruitless expenditure. The French are able to dwell more generously, and with more dramatic interest, on the crowning incidents of an Expedition most romantic in its very conception and motive, more and more marvellous at every step, and surpassing all possible expectation in its end. What they notice most of all is a great novelty in their eyes, and an epoch in our history. As if there was never any doubt of our military courage, endurance, and determination, they now recognize for the first time a scientific success. We have really proved ourselves adepts in the art of war. We have done something more than march on and on, encounter foes, kill and be killed, survive gloriously, or retreat without loss of honour. The arrangements have been made with skill, and executed with precision. An impregnable fortress has been taken, not with mere flesh and blood, but with perfect marvels of ordnance admirably adapted to the purpose, and excellently handled. A few wounds on our side against a great slaughter on the other duly represent the difference between civilized and semi-barbarous warriors. By this single feat of arms, or rather of intellect, we have gained a step, and may now be called a military people. This is war, even though it lack the magnificence of mutual slaughter on the grand scale familiar at the beginning of the century, and revived two years ago. We ought not to prove insensible to complements of this sort, even had our own prejudices still run in the old track of crossed bayonets, cavalry charges, "forlorn hopes," mines, and escalades. We ought also to take the hint for practical use, and discern clearly the point which has elicited this unwonted tribute from watchful and interested observers. Certainly, we were all aware that without science it would be impossible to overcome the peculiar difficulties of the Expedition. Our soldiers, and every living thing they had with them, had to drink water distilled from the sea; they had to carry with them everything they wanted; they had to make their road as they went and photograph it also; they had to carry their ordnance on elephants, and compel their Indian soldiers to march in European fashion; and, after penetrating into the heart of an unknown continent four hundred miles, they had to strike a decisive blow, and return. If we suppose, what we may reasonably hope, that the return has been as successful as the advance, the feat, if paralleled, has never been exceeded. Of course, there have been more desperate deeds of daring; but no such deed on such difficult and inexorable conditions. Our knight-errantry was to be done with scruples beyond the highest standard of mediæval or fabulous chivalry. We were to be just, humane, and polite to all we met, and, above all, we were to bear in mind continually the exact account to be rendered on return for every life or limb, and every drop of blood shed. The British public would not inquire too curiously after the millions of money, but it would count the missing or disabled soldiers. Such a success, fulfilling such conditions, is wonderful; but, if there be any value in the military traditions of this country, the greatest wonder of all remains to be told. The success has been achieved by an officer of Engineers!

It is impossible to avoid the inference that these traditions have received a severe shock, and, in common with a few other traditions as sacred, will have to be brought under review. The change of this country is singular, and highly national. Contrary to the first suggestions of common-sense, and also to the practice of all other countries, founded not merely on commonsense, but on ample experience, not to say proved necessity, this country considers the most educated and scientific branches of its military service generally unfit for command. The youth who just passes for a commission, by dint of money, friends, good manners, and average qualifications for a soldier, may, after a very few years, be in a position entitling him to a command under certain circumstances. At the very time when this occurs he may have elder brothers in the Engineers or the Artillery, distinguished men in their profession, and in every respect thorough soldiers, but not only many steps below him in rank—they may actually be still subalterns—but absolutely disqualified for command. This is a matter in which the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be said, and, therefore, it is needless to adopt such phrases as that "these branches are the brains of the army," or "as the head to the body." In order to a safe judgment in the matter, it is better to state fairly the case as it now stands, and the reasons alleged for it. The constitution and command of our army, it is assumed, ought to be in complete harmony with our social customs and institutions. In all social matters society, in its widest sense, is here ruled by an aristocracy, very open to accessions by merit and worth, but still an aristocracy, of which the gentleman is the supposed unit. We have only to revert to the traditional idea of the gentleman among us to see in it the idea of the British officer. By nature, by position, by use, and by attainments that come of themselves, the British gentleman is supposed to be capable of any social and public duty, and also to possess sufficient knowledge and critical perception of all arts, sciences, trades, and professions, to qualify him for commanding their services and obtaining their use. The gentleman is everything in a certain supreme, governing, and commanding capacity. But there is one thing which he cannot be, without a very large derogation from his true and original character. He must not be professional. Englishmen have always had the greatest dread of fixing themselves too early to any one study. In our own time, able men have written ingenious essays against application to professional studies of any kind at an early age—any age under 20, lest the mind, dragged down by names and material things, should lose its precious birthright of universal capacity and infinite development. The Army thus follows the Public Schools, the Universities, and all our institutions in its idea of the British officer, as naturally qualified for command, and none the worse for knowing little about the technicalities of his profession. The British gentleman, with all his faults, is a considerable success; and so also is the British officer of corresponding type, but not quite so great a success as he might be.

But now comes the question what effect this patriarchal idea of the British officer will have on the soldier who, for one reason or another, perhaps from a mistaken military enthusiasm, has given his early years to studying the arts of attack and defence, the use of ordnance, and the structure of fortifications. It is no longer necessary to cite the authority of all the world ancient and modern heroes and the great soldiers of the present hour, for this country has at last acknowledged that a commanding officer and the holder of a Staff appointment had better know something about these technicalities. But let us look at the case of those unfortunates who have gone into the scientific branches. With the remotest possible prospect of promotion, and, it may be said, without the least prospect of command, they have never enjoyed that sense of responsibility, those opportunities of distinction, and that free and varied practice which are necessary to make the commander, and even to improve the professional. To confine ourselves to the case of the Royal Engineers, there are few men whom it is no customary and permissible to charge with incompetency. Their answer is that they have seldom anything to do but to sit down before a sheet of paper and make a drawing, generally under stringent conditions, and should be called on to superintend the building of a bridge or even a house, it will be the first siege or the first house they have built. A man may be a Royal Engineer for twenty years with only a chance of learning his profession, to nothing of practising it. But it is in actual service in such operations, for example, as conduct of sieges, that the very subordinate position of the Engineer tells most to his disadvantage. He has to answer the questions proposed and to do the work ordered, when the head of command, or the habit of command, suggest very different questions and very different works. He is not allowed to feel the pulse of self-reliance or desire of distinction; he even make the calculations that a commanding officer has to make. Let us suppose the engineer asked whether it would be best to seize and occupy a certain dangerous point with an immediate view to further operations of an equally perilous character, the subsequent operations being sure to cost lives. The Engineer may be of opinion this, under the circumstances, is the only course to be taken, and likely to be of life in the end. Were he the commanding officer, perhaps he would take this risk, trust to his own skill and energy for success, and to recommend a dangerous leap rather than, or to a whole council of war very different thing from taking the responsibility. A man feels his own reserve of power in his neighbour's, and while he himself can do himself he has no such reckoners. The practice and the art of war are without any considerable alteration of our ancient institutions have led to a success which seemed the detail of our military system. Is it possible to disguise the fact—in trying to disguise it for fifty years become a contest of scientific skill. We now fight our battles, as we shall have to defend our ports and harbours, by miracles of invention and workmanship. The management of these engines, the large scale of operations they bring within one battle-field, and the probability that arms of precision will now decide the battle, require that either the Engineer or Artillery officer shall command, or that the commander shall be fully equal to his foe in these branches of his profession. If care be taken that henceforth nobody shall command unless he have mastered these subjects, and have proved his proficiency in the field, that is enough, for it brings us to the same point as our Continental neighbours. But if this be not done,—if British armies shall be liable again to fall under the command of men not qualified on these points, and likely to commit grave errors by that deficiency, then it will become necessary to review the traditions which may prevent the right man from being in the right place in the emergency of a great conflict, in which the artillery will decide the day.

BANKS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11⅜ d. ,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
On demand	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
Circular Notes	...	1s. 11d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Authorised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. c. 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants drafts and remits and buys and sells bullion and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HADCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee
,, 4 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. ,,
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d ,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
On demand	.....	1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	...
On Ireland	do.	...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 1/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	...	5 per cent.
6 do. ..	...	4 ,,
3 do. ..	...	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies,—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Head Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11¼d. ,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	...	at 1s. 11d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, collects the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office Hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£968,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Gouger Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 50, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 3 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 4 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people—young and old, of both sexes, may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying aperient and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box of Pills is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids, who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of regaining health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggar.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now on View.

MR. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.
The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs .....Rs. 26. Prints ... .Rs. 15.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

ARCHITECTURE
AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,
Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,
BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NIGOL & Co.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL RESOLUTION of SHAREHOLDERS, passed at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, for the Voluntary Winding up of the Company, having been found to be insufficient, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on WEDNESDAY the 3rd June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to re-issue at par so many of the Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company as may be necessary to pay the debts and provide for the working expenses of the Company, not exceeding in all 55 (fifty-five) Shares, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1st.—That the holders of such Shares shall receive, for a period of four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, an annual Dividend of 12 per cent in priority to the Shareholders of the Company, the said Dividend being secured by the income derived from the lease of the Company's Presses), but in the event of the profits of the Company permitting of a larger Dividend than 12 per cent per annum being declared, then the holders of such Shares shall participate rateably with the other Shareholders of the said Company in LIEU of receiving the said PREFERENCE Dividend of 12 per cent.

2nd. That in the event of the Company being wound up within four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, then the holders of such Shares shall be paid the value of their said Shares at par, or have the option of participating in the assets of the said Company rateably with the other Shareholders.

3rd. That the holders of the above Shares shall be entitled to mortgage of the property of the Company for the term of four years, to secure the performance of the foregoing conditions, but at the expiration of the said term of four years the mortgage shall be cancelled, and all the Shares of the said Company shall be held on equal terms and conditions. Also, that Messrs. Framjee Tamoojee and Gungadass Kesowdass be elected Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each in the place of Messrs. G. A. Barnett and Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody who retire.

By orders,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
East India Press Company, Limited.
Bombay, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 18th May, 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
,, Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.
PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.
The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Silkwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
Terms—CASH.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA,
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 19th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

FOR SALE.

RAIN GAUGES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 13 as. 8	Rs. 15 as. 0

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.
Bombay and Poona.

PRICKLY HEAT.
PETROLEUM SOAP,
Prepared from Pure Barbadoes Petroleum.
CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
These preparations affords
SAFE AND SPEEDY RELIEF,
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited

CROQUET!

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The Cassiobury Croquet.....	No. 5	22 8	25 0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 6	27 0	30 0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 7	27 0	30 0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 9	31 8	35 0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 11	40 0	45 0
The Eglinton Castle,, ...	No. 17	27 0	30 0
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box		45 0	50 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

REVALENTA ARABICA.
(DU BARRY'S, THE ORIGINAL, PREPARATION.)

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has proved this to be a most valuable
FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.
To the former it affords relief from the thousand and one evils arising from
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
To the latter it is a food at once nutritious and easily digestible without being too stimulating.

Supplies imported by
EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In tins containing ½ lb. each...	0 14	1 0
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ...	2 0	2 8
,, ,, 2 lb. ,, ...	3 8	4 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin.....	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian.....	1 8	2 0
Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin.....	0 13	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin	0 14	1 4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb.....	1 4	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tin, each	0 12	1 0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb.....	0 14	1 0
Corn, Oswego ,, ...	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz.....	0 6	0 8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin.....	1 0	1 4
Hard's Infant Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's do., Flours of Meats, per case.....	1 12	2 0
Isinglass, Real Brown, per oz.....	1 0	1 4
Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints ...		
Do. Do Do. Imperial Quarts...		
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. Do. Do. per lb.	18 0	20 0
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin.	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.....	0 14	1 0
Meizena per lb.....	0 14	1 0
Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin	1 0	1 4
Milk, desiccated, per bot.	1 0	1 4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, ½ lb tin.....	0 14	1 0
Revalenta Arabica, 1/3lb. tin.....	0 14	1 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. tin.....	2 0	2 8
Do. Do. 2 lb. tin.....	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin	4 0	5 0
Do. Do. Do. Powder, per tin	2 8	3 0
Do. Rusks	4 0	5 0
Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle	9 10	12 0
Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle	0 12	1 0
Vermicelli, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.....	0 14	1 0

Bombay, and Poona. TREACHE : & Co. Limited.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis).—Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extract prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, or Arrowroot, Sago, or Tapioca, it will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail in

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles at per oz.....Rs.	1 8	Rs. 1 12
,, per lb. ..... ,,	18 0	,, 32 0

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

FOR SALE.—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE OR ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, 7 octaves, Patent Repeater Action, raised Top, Fritwork, metal Pin Block, Brass bound, Green Bratze and cover by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with a packing case and spare strings, t